REGISTER No. I—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,012.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do. do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Aline but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, on SATURDAY, the 29th Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie es Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander J. SHARP, on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 1st January 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. SHARP, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine & Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2,389 500	December 29
MACEDONIA	2,272 486	January 12
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	„ 19
THESSALY	„ „	February 2
EUROPA	2,377 424	„ 16
CASTALIA	2,200 424	At fortnightly inter-
ITALIA	2,245 424	vals.

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, ill render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the rans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P nominal, Captain J. SHAW, will sail about the 9th January and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. THOMPSON, on the 20th February, and by the

S. S. BRANSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April,

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATHOLL are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, December 26, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(*a*)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st Dec. 1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(*a*)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(*a*)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, November 28, 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. at 3 p. m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan. do.
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	5th Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 12th November 1877. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Robert Cocks and Co., at Byculla, on the top floor of the house, occupied by the Windsor Castle Hotel.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd January, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of James Murphy, Esq., who has left Bombay ; full particulars will appear hereafter and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. HIGH COURT.

Abdool Rahiman Joosab and another ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Seepoorabaee, widow, and another ..... Defendants.

Particulars and conditions of sale of immoveable property to be put up for sale by Public Auction on the 5th day of January 1878, at 4 p. m., by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, in pursuance of the directions contained in a Decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 5th day of March, 1877, made in the above suit.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and of the defendants Seepoorabaee, widow, and Allarakhia Ebrahim in and to a I that piece of farmdare land, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, or chawl standing thereon, situate on the East side of Nardeven Street, otherwise called Memon Mohulla in the City of Bombay, and in the Mandvee Sub-district, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 79, and bounded on the east by the house of Cassum Soomar, on the west by the property of Abdool Satar Rahimtoola, on the north by the sweepers passage, and on the south by the said Nagdevee street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors to the plaintiffs, or to the undersigned, at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Hall Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Crockeryware, Carpets, Mattings, Lamps, Hanging Punkahs, &c., &c., at the Freemasons Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, opposite to the G. I. P. R. Stores.

On SATURDAY, the 29th December 1877, at 2 P.M., Messrs MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Committee Freemason's Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the following valuable and handsome Hall furniture, &c., &c., the same comprising of—neat and plain circular, pier and writing tables, teacups, whatnots, spring seated sofas and chairs, dressing, washing, camp and dining tables, arm chairs, sideboard, presses, hatstand, screens, English hall carpets, table, argand and vase lamps, candelabras, candlesticks, gas lanterns, bracket and globes, hanging punkahs of sizes, teak cases, pole pitches, flag poles, centre pieces, pictures, glass pillars with arch, preaching stages, sets of pegs, wine glasses, soda tumblers, fruit and ice dishes, celery vase, white, green and gold dessert and tea sets, silver feruled table knives by Mappins, sets of dish covers, spoons and forks, cruet stands, cane, coir and China mattings, coir rugs, commodes, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from 3 P.M. this day.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1877.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS EXECUTED FOR—

Almonds, soft shell, for Dessert.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Arrowroot, Asparagus.
Bacon and Cheese on cut.
Butter Danish, Barley patent.
Bon Bons and Crackers, in great variety.
Beer, Wines and spirits, best quality.
Confectionery, English and Allahabad.
Chocolate Sweets, Crystalized Fruits.
China Preserves, Currants.
Cocoa, Coffee, Cornflour.
Dungry Towls and Bath Towls.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Fruits in Syrup.
Ginger Beer Powder.
Hams, Fresh, in Canvas.
Household Requisites.
Indian Condiments, Isinglass.
Jams, English and Tasmania.
Knife Boards and Knife Polish.
Lemonade Powders, Loaf Sugar.
Muscatel Raisins, Maccaroni, Mustard.
Mistletoe and Holly.
Nielgherry and China Teas.
Olive Oil Italian, Oatmeal, Olives.
Prunes, Potted Meats, Pickles.
Soaps, Sugar, Sago, Salad Oil.
Sausages, Sauces, Sodawater Powders.
Tapioca, Tartfruit, Tonic Waters.
Vermouth, Italian, Vermicelli, Vinegar.

MR. ESSAI is prepared to undertake the supply of Music, Crockery, Cutlery Furniture, Glassware Dinner or Supper, and his mess of Wines, for Ball Rooms Dinners, Soirées, &c., at a reasonable total sum. For further particulars apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBE STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR

1878.

PRICE Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZEAL, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES DICKSON having RETURNED from Europe and resumed CHARGE of our BUSINESS, the Power of Attorney held by Mr. BRADY NICHOLSON to act during his absence is cancelled.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th December 1877.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.
TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery at Agra, free of all charges, of 700-9 feet lengths of 5 inch C. I. Spigot and faucet or turned and bored piping.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for C. I. Pipes," to be sent in on or before the 25th January 1878.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

By order,
GEO. HILEY,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Agra, 19th December, 1877.

HINDUSTANI EXAMINATIONS MADE EASY.

RATE REDUCED.

PROSPECTUS.

MR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Author of "Colloquial Dialogues" &c. and Translator of the "Baital Pachisi," &c., purposes starting a weekly peristical under the title of "Urdu Instructor," containing a week's lessons for students of the Hindoostani language ; *i. e.*, six exercises, with translation in Persian and Nagari character, and six petitions in each character, with a vocabulary of difficult words and idioms, if any. The first issue will begin in February next.

The author hopes that gentlemen studying the language will avril themselves of the opportunity now offered them. He also begs respectfully to solicit that gentlemen willing to subscribe to this publication will send in their orders immediately.

Subscription Rs. 10 per month in advance.

All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly acknowledge.

Address : GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Camp, Poona

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement recently made "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED by an ENGLISH NURSE a SITUATION either to remain to India or go home. Strongly recommended. Apply Mrs. LANGLEY, Napier Hotel, Poona.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER and correspondent, Native or Eurasian. Apply, stating previous employment and terms, to M. A. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW YEARS-DAY, 1878.—Orders are being registered for ORNAMENTED CAKES by J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOURED, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall.	35	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	25	0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz.	23	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	27	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fullness of Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW,
Re. 1 per ½ lb. packet.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO. have landed for the Cold Season the following NEW MATERIALS from the First West of England and Scotch Manufactures.

Blue and Black Fancy Coatings,
Angola and Cashmere Trouserings,
White and Plain Colored Linen Vestings,
Fancy Scotch Cheviots for suits,
Heather Mixed Ditto.
Broad Cloths for Dress and Special Wear.
Bedford-Cords, and Chipping Norton Tweeds for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR GENERAL SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in various Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Extra super made, from the best live Wool	45	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	90	

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of the above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	8
Flemish Linen Trousers	6	0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades from	16	0
A very large choice of these superior goods.		
The very Best Angolas made	18	0
Superior Cashmere, very thin	Rs. 18 to 20	3

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	26	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	8
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	30	0
Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16	0
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. SILVER, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.R.S St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MACNAMARA, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

JANOS.

NEW APERIENT

Recommended for women and children by Baron Soanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims Prof A. Martin, &c, &c.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of erysipelas, sick-headache, piles, &c., by *Lancet*, *Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers ; Wholesale for Export from

WATER.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

who be Label is on every genuine bottle.

May be obtained from Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH DEC. 1877.
MARKET closed for holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP RANA, 1 369 tons, Captain J. W. BROWN, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE s. s. SCOTS GREY, 1,194 tons, Captain A. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta Dec. 14, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. F. Ameray

The s. s. OCHUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo. She sailed yesterday for Harnee in ballast.

THE s. s. BLACK WATCH, 966 tons, Captain J. Holloway, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta, Dec. 16, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. F. Ameray.

THE SHIP NORTH WALES, 1,091 tons, Captain J. Owens, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, brought a cargo of 1,591 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

THE s. s. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain N. Prowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, Nov. 23, via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Mr. David Barry, and Mr. Ruttonjee and infant.

THE s. s. ZEAL, 1 021 tons, Captain R. Court, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool Nov. 24, via Port Said, Malta, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Haskine, Mr. and Mrs. Gosper, Mrs. Malcolmson and infant, Miss Malcolmson, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bamanerjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—

For Kurrachee—Capt. Tyndall, the Chief of Ghatgay, Mr. K. K. Gokhal, Mr. W. Ingley, Lieut. G. A. Smith, Mr. Condr. J. Cogan, Miss and Master Cogan, Mr. J. C. Child, and Mr. H. A. Row. For different ports—21 deck passengers

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, 2 466 tons, Captain C. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English mails and the following cargo :—713 packages piece goods, 20 cases copper, 75 cases beads, 7 packages tar, 40 barrels flour, 12 cases brandy, 3 packages haerabole, 4 packages honey, 3 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 3 cases gold thread, 3 cases false pearls, 13 cases silk, 7 packages gum, 6 cases candles, 27 packages provision, 1 case wax, and several other packages of merchandise.

THE s. s. ATHOLL, 922 tons, Captain W. S. Thomson, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from London, Nov. 23, brought the following cargo—132 packages papers, 33 cases needles, 1,728 kegs nails, 80 packages glassware, 441 packages wine, 387 packages brandy, 70 cases gin, 40 cases clocks, 105 packages piece goods, 420 packages steel, 42 boxes soap, 297 cases matches, 193 casks green copperas, 230 packages beer, 17 packages whiskey, 95 packages oilmanstores, 94 packages provisions, 20 packages varnish, 51 cases cologne, 3,600 bundles iron, 25 packages color and paint, 88 packages window glass, 134 cases oil, 50 kegs shot, 45 cases glass, 1,000 barrels cement, and several other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Black Watch(s).....	Holloway	Calcutta, Dec 16.
	Sumatra (s).....	Anderson	Venice, Dec 7.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Dec 24.
27	Clive (s)	Prowse	Liverpool, Nov 23.
	Scots Grey (s).....	Grant	Colombo, Dec 14.
	Zeal (s).....	Court	Liverpool, Nov 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	North Light	Kenney	Elephant Point.
	Union	Pairbut	Ballasore.
	India (s)	Stevenson.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Harnee.
	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Rana, Brown, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
22	Cyrene (s).....	Brown ..... Bombay, Nov 22.
	City of Oxford (s)...	Hughes ..... Liverpool, Nov 11.
	Saratoga	Kendall..... Bombay, Nov 9.
	Pandora	Storey ..... Liverpool, Dec 22.
23	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	Irvine..... Chittagong, Dec 22.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis .....
	Hindostan (s)	Haselwood ..... Southampton, Nov 15.
	Furness Abbey	Spence ..... Bombay, Nov 30.
	Marian Moore	Spence ..... Bombay, Oct 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22—Steamers Councellor, Oriental, Azales, Lumley Castle and Ben Venue. Ship Hermione.
Dec. 23—Ship Cape Wrath.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Oxford—Mr Wilson, Mr W Cathcart, Mr C Aide, Mr T Russel, Mr O H Byrne, and Mr C L Calvocoressie.
Per Rajpootana—Mr B Clark, Mr R Daniel, Mr H Pentel, Mrs Wright.

COCHIN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
	16 August (s).....	Christensen ...Aden.
	17 Marlborough	Hall ..... Basore.
	18 Abyssinia (s)	Sharp ..... Calcutta.
	20 Glendovey	Williams ..... Balasore.
	21 Madura (s)	Smith ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
	15 Fairy	Johnson ..... London.
	18 Abyssinia (s)	Sharp ..... Bombay.
	Presentiz (s)	Armstrong..... Calcutta.
	19 Bessie	McManus ..... London.
	20 August (s).....	Christensen.. Colombo.
	21 Madura (s)	Smith ..... Calcutta.
	21 Alexandra	Sulman..... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
29	W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.	
Dec.	12 Stallingboro, ss, Clark, from Colombo.	
	12 Timsah, ss, Crockery, from Calcutta.	
	13 Indus, ss, Shallard, from London.	
	13 Assiria, ss, Serr, from Genova.	
	14 Cydonia, ss, Brooke, from Bombay.	
	14 Hizzie, ss, Thompson, from Calcutta.	
	14 Mononghela, AM War, Fitzhugh, from Suez.	
	14 Tweed, ss, Willis, from Mauritius.	
	15 Francais 1st, ss, Lecachcur, from Jeddah.	
	18 Mancours, F S S, Lutlic, from Berbara.	
	18 Sindh, ss, Milizon, from Marseilles.	
	18 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Calcutta.	
	18 Airy, ss, Wilkie, from Bombay.	
	19 Travancore, ss, Barratt, from Bombay.	
	19 Nellie, ss, Jeffels, from Calcutta.	
	19 Drenthe ss, Krammers, from Rotterdam.	
	17 Amaryllis, ss, Blagburn, from Bombay.	
	17 Lombard, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.	
	18 Branksome Hall, ss, Brand, from Kurrachee.	
	19 Suez, ss, Flindt, from Calcutta.	
	19 Blythville, ss, Baird, from Colombo.	
	19 Winthorpe, ss, Baker from Calcutta.	

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
	12 Stallingboro, ss, Clark, to Trieste.	
	13 Timsah, ss, Crockery, to Hull.	
	13 Indus, ss, Shallard, to Bombay.	
	13 Assiria, ss, Serr, to Bombay.	
	14 Cydonia, ss, Brooke, to Antwerp.	
	14 Tweed, ss, Willis, Portsaid P O.	
	14 Lizzie, ss, Thompson to London.	
	15 Sindh, ss, Milizon, to Shanghai.	
	16 Cathay, ss, Dunlas, to London.	
	16 Airy, Wilkie, to Marseilles.	
	17 Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Venice.	
	17 Nellie, ss, Jeffels, to London.	
	17 Drenthe, ss, Krammers, to Batavia.	
	17 Amaryllis, ss, Blagburn, to Aberdeen.	
	17 Lombard, ss, Anderson, to Dunkirk.	
	19 Branksome Hall, ss, Brand, to Liverpool.	
	19 Suez, ss, Flindt, to Calcutta.	
	19 Blythville, ss, Baird, to Colombo.	
	19 Winthorpe, ss, Baker, to Portsaid P O.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.
Mononghela, A M War, Fitzhugh, from Suez.
Francais 1st ss, Lecacheur, from Jeddah.
Mancours, F S S, Lutlic, from Berbara.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—9,370 cwts wheat, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 110 bales wool, Nursey Khurshedji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Goodlum and Co; 60 bales wool and 20 bales rags, Goculdass Toolsidas.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—9 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 633½ cwts myrobollams, Forbes and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams and 2 bales silkwaste, Arbuthnot and Co; 10 bales leather, Schuck Brothers; 3 bales hides, A C Dady and Co; 2 packages tortoise shell, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 14 cases fishmaws, Rumbally Alimuza; 12 chests tea, Forbes and Co.
Scotland s—6 bales hides, Samjee Mergee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

James Gray s—500 cwts wheat and 3,642½ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bags coffee, Alston and Co; 1,929½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Blenheim s—812 cwts linseed, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.
Tortor s—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—482 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Clare s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumtra s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1444 India (s), Re d—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 30th Dec.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

1694 Scotland (s), James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

966 Sheild, Masher—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

999 Benledi (s), Buchnan—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
2234 Indus (s), Shallard—Mails, 8th June.

FOR VENICE.

1466 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 7th Jan 1878.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1503 Blenheim (s), Holland—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1069 James Gray (s) White—Ralli Brothers.
1466 Tortor (s), Johnson—W. Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1488 East Lothian, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1491 Eildenhope, Frost—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

873 W. H. Atkinson (s) Ariand—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell, Baddesburg & Co.

FOR ALABAR COAST AND COLOMBO.

789 Evelyn (s), Fleetham—Volkart Brothers

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1326 Harald Harfager (s), Rasberg.

FOR HAVRE.

759 Lady Clare (s), Jarvis—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore (s), Fentiman—P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

1135 Assiria (s), Bosselli—C. Grondona.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

983 Ben Voirlich (s), Evans—Hajee Zaneb Abadeem.

NOT FIXED.

1236 Annie Froste, Welburne.
1282 Argowan, Kerr—The Captain.
1282 Altcar, Harvey—The Manucjee.
774 Albura, Robinson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—P. & O. S. N. Co.
781 Adria (s), Stewart—P. and O. Co.
922 Atholl (s), Thomson.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay Muir & Co.
1472 Big Bonanza, Stanley—The Captain.
1175 Burmah, Crocket—Wallace & Co.
1047 Bean Meadie, Hawkins—The Captain.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Mossey—W. Nicol & Co.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—The Captain.
1338 Bengal (s), Rowley.
906 Black Watch (s), Halloway.
1490 Cora (s), Coombs—The Captain.
1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart Latham & Co.
1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Hitcham—The Captain.
809 Clive (s), P wse.
1437 Demons, Carr—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1273 Dan ford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1370 Exporter, Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1353 Goconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
887 Glance, Barrett.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
541 Hastings, Craig—The Captain.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
346 Jumna, Bisset.
1141 Lena (s), Peace—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
932 Lidia (s), Twist—The Captain.
967 Lisabeville, Hanson.
1365 Maggie E. Seet, Whitting—W. and A Graham.
1389 Muskota, Cutten—The Captain.
1325 M. A. Evan, Leonard.
934 N Esutan, Keating—M. Nusserwanjee.
848 Nagwa Providencia Amceotorlue—The Captain.
1491 North Wales, Owens.
1120 Orissa (s, Seston—P & O. Co.
1383 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
592 Queen's Chief, Davis—The Captain.
962 Romulus (s, Trail—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
969 Rome, Clarke—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.
1389 Ros Brown.
1149 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1174 Xerxes, Reynolds—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1021 Zeal (s), Court.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
727 Flying Fish, Crohan.
531 Kangtung (s), Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence).
417 Mangova (s), Cape.
309 May Frere (s) Guthrie.
1173 Serapis (T. ship), Davidson.
498 Teazer, Woods (s.e.
3089 Undaunted (s), Smith,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 26th December 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·211
Temperature of the Air.....	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	73·3
Dew Point	69 9
Relative humidity of Air	0·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	75·2
General Direction of wind .....NE, E, ENE, WNW, NNW N, ENE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	191.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Hume, Surg, Madras M D, on leave, from ——
Poole, Capt, 5th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Hogg, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 25.

Hanbury, Surgeon Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 26.

Lavender, Lieut, 63rd Regt, on leave, from Mocan Meer.
Gellespie, Major, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, from Aden.
Ross, 2nd Lieut, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
A kinson, Capt, 8Sth Infantry, on leave, from England.
Gilbert Cooper, Col, D J A, on leave from Poona.
Vullimy, Lieut, 1-17th Regt, on duty, from England.
Thomson, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Capel, Major, 5th Bengal Lt Cavalry, from England.

DECEMBER 25.

Stockwell, Major, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 25.

Hume, Surg, Madras A M D, on leave to Matheran.

DECEMBER 26.

Mackenzie, Lieut, 3rd Bombay N I, to Sholapur.
Reid, Col, R A, to Poona.

DECEMBER 27

Clarke Major, Bombay Comt Dept, on leave, to Matheran,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—Deputy Assistant Commissary H D Forde to be Assistant Commissary, and Conductor Bingham to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, from 28th Nov 1877, in succession to Assistant Commissary G Judd, deceased. This cancels so much of G G O No 713, dated 7th Nov 1877, as relates to Assistant Commissary Forde, Deputy Assistant Commissary J Bingham to be Assistant Commissary from the 1st December 1877, to complete the establishment.

Colonel J C Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut-Colonel H Maxwell, Beng l Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major F Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

G G O No 769 of 1877 is cancelled. Conductor F C Summers, Department, is pensioned on Rs 30 per mensem, Ordnance pay while in India.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and three days, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major H Bell, R E, Executive Engineer, P W Department.

Consequent on the departure to England on furlough of Major C Swinhoe, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from 8th instant, inclusive :—Captain T Yoed, S ib-Assistant Commissary General, First Class to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class, Lieut, H S A Fuller, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be A ting Sub Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Store Serjeant A Tarrant, Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, on the Seconded List, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor from 1st December 1877, and is placed above the name of Sub-Conductor J. Stritton, with refer nce to G. G. O. No. 713 of 1877.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut Col (Brevet-Col) C A Moyle.—22nd Dec 1877.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Colonels from the date specified subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Major A B Wilson, 22nd Major J R Strutt 29th Dec 1877.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, in the Staff Corps, to be Majors, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Captain R H Walter, and Captain H B Jacob, 20th Dec 1877.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Surgeon Major E F Burrows, in medical charge 15th Regt N I.

The services of Lieut H B Warden, 83rd Foot, having been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Commissariat Department, is directed to join that Department.

THE ARMY.

War Office, 7th December.

1st Foot, Lieut T F Rose to be Captain.
2nd Foot, Lieut J P Lawrie to be Captain.
3rd Foot, Lieut H W Maclear to be Captain.
4th Foot, Paymaster J R Wilton resigns his Commission.

7th Foot, The retirement from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 24th Nov, 1877, of Major and Brevet Lieut Colonel A G Daubeny, is cancelled. Lieut T Groube to be Captain.

8th Foot, Lieut W F Kelly to be Adjutant.
10th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieut-Colonel C Hudson to be Major, Lieut H C Huntley to be Captain, Lieut G Hood to be Captain, Lieut R G Southey to be Captain.
13th Foot, Lieut C Hollingworth to be Captain.
14th Foot, Captain D A Ogden, from the 55th Foot, to be Captain, Lieutenant F F Wayet resigns his Commission.
15th Foot, Lieut E Hanstock to be Instructor of Musketry.
16th Foot, Lieut W Aldworth to be Adjutant.
17th Foot, Lieut J H Gamble to be Captain, Lieut A H W Massengh to be Captain. Lieut A L Creasy retires upon temporary half-pay.
18th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major C E Phipps, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain.
19th Foot, Lieut J Jamieson to be Captain, Lieut H L Gipps to be Captain.
29th Foot, Sub-Lieut D'Arcy R Chapman to be Lieut.
34th Foot, Lieut J F Chisholm-Batten to be Instructor of Musketry.
35th Foot, Lieut B P Cary to be Captain. Sub-Lieut D A B Donne to be Lieut.
47th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col G Waddilove retires on a pension.
53rd Foot, Sub-Lieut J S Talbot to be Lieut.
55th Foot, Captain R H Atkinson, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain.
63rd Foot, Captain C E Terrot to be Major. Lieut F W R Jones to be Captain.
69th Foot, Captain H H Bartlett retires on a pension. Lieut H S Holmes to be Captain.
71st Foot, Second Lieut A C G Montgomery, from the 102nd Foot, to be Second Lieut.
77th Foot, Captain H F L Browne retires on a pension.
79th Foot, Captain H Currie (Supernumerary List), retires on a pension.
88th Foot, Lieut Sir G A de Hochepied-Larpent, Bart, to be Captain.
90th Foot, Lieut Ed Lethbridge to be Captain.
93rd Foot, Sub-Lieut J H Campbell to be Lieut.
99th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major H J Day retires on a pension.
106th Foot, Lieut R H Prior to be Captain.
103rd Foot, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Needham T. Parsons retires on half-pay.
106th Foot, Captain L F W Dwyer retires on half-pay.
108th Foot, Captain J C Thompson retires on a pension.
Captain C G A V Foulger retires from the Service.
Rifle Brigade, Captain C F Blackett retires on half-pay.
Lieut A C F Fitz George to be Captain, Lieut F A P Burnell to be Captain, Lieut J Walter, Lord Torphichen to be Captain, Sub-Lieut A E W Colville to be Lieut.
1st West India Regt, Lieut J M Maltby to be Captain, Sub-Lieut W Stewart to be Sub-Lieut.
Medical Department, Surgeon-Major A H Fraser to be Deputy Surgeon-General, Surgeon-Major C Rattray, M D, retires upon temporary half-pay. Surgeon Major W S Chapman retires upon temporary half-pay.
Chaplains' Department, The Rev J Corbett to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.
Half Pay, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel E Harvest, to be Lieut-nant-Colonel. Captain and Brevet Colonel W Lacy, to be Major. Captain and Brevet Colonel J Baillie, to be Major. Captain and Brevet Lieut-Colonel C R Johnson, to be Major, Captain and Brevet Major G Bliss, of be Major, Captain G. Edwards to be Major, Captain N. J. Pauli to be Major.
Retired Full Pay, Major and Brevet Colonel W Lacy, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, retires on full-pay. Major and Brevet Colonel J Baillie, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, retires on full-pay.

BREVET.

To have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retiring on full-pay :—Major and Brevet Colonel W Lacy, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners. Major and Brevet Colonel Baillie, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners.

To have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retiring on a pension :—Lieut Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. Bannatyne MacLeod, 71st Hussars.

To have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring on a pension :—Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel G Waddilovi, 47th Foot.

To have the honorary rank of Lieut Colonel upon retiring on a pension :—Captain and Brevet Major H J Day, 99 h Foot.

To have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension :—Captain H F L. Browne, 77th Foot, H H Bartlett, 69 h Foot. H Currie, 79 h Foot. J C Thompson, 108 h Foot.

To be Major in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 13th August, 1877 :—Captain J Biddulph, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Colonels.

Lieut-Col C S E Gordon, half-pay, late 23rd Foot,
Lieut-Col R. Preston, 44th Foot.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel C P Lane, 21st Hussars,
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col G Clerk, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut-Col A Tisdall, 35th, Foot.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL SEXTON, COMMANDANT BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

1. The Brigadier General Commanding the District having notified his wish that the Bombay Volunteers may join in the "Commemoration Parade" of the whole of the Troops in the Garrison ordered to take place on the morning of the 1st January 1878, in the Oval in front of the Secretariat, the Corps will parade accordingly at 8-45 a.m. on the above date, on the ground near the Band Stand. White Clothing with Helmets, Arms, and Accoutrements to be Worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued to each member.

2. The Commandant trusts that the Corps will muster as strong as possible on this occasion, as also on MONDAY MORNING, the 31st instant, at the same hour, when the Brigadier General purposes holding a "Rehearsal Parade" of the Troops on the General Parade Ground. The *Rendezvous* for this parade will be the ground in front of the Gymshana, and the same dress will be worn. Three round- of blank cartridge to be issued to each member for this Parade also.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, at 5 p.m.

By Order,
J. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.

MISS TEMPLE will be happy to receive VISITORS on TUESDAY, the 1st January 1878, and on succeeding Tuesdays, from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

JOHN S. FRITH,
A.-D.-C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BOILEAU—December 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain H. T. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

WHITE—December 22nd, at Kursiong, James White, Proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, aged 62.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877.

THE Government of India will be generally considered to have acted wisely in determining to provide what the Viceroy happily calls a permanent National Insurance fund against Famine. The experience of the last twelve or fifteen years may be exceptional, and it is by no means improbable that a period of recurring drought may be followed by a long succession of years of remarkable prosperity; but, as Lord Northbrook pointed out long ago, no country can afford to run the risk of being obliged to add a few millions to its National Debt every two or three years to meet expenditure on Famine relief, without levying fresh taxation to provide for gradually paying off the amounts thus borrowed. The Government of this country is under a special obligation to construct works for maintaining at a high standard the productive capacity of the soil, for it draws two-fifths of its revenue from the farmers of the land; and it ought long ago to have set apart a fixed proportion of the land revenue for works of agricultural improvement, calculated to prevent the occurrence of famines or at least to diminish their area and intensity. Sir John Strachey now recognizes this principle by fixing a certain sum, £800,000, which is to be set apart out of each year's revenue for this special purpose, and, in the name of the Government of India, he gives a solemn pledge that the money thus reserved shall be used for this purpose, and for no other. As, however, the whole of the land revenue is appropriated to the relief of the general body of taxpayers, only sufficient revenue being raised in other ways to bring the income up to the level of the expenditure without leaving any margin, it is obviously necessary to impose new taxes on the country in order to furnish the sum required by the Finance Minister.

In settling upon the form in which this new taxation should be levied, Sir John Strachey has shown no great fertility of resource. It is unfortunate that he should find himself compelled to begin the great financial operation of lowering the salt duties in other parts of India by increasing them in Madras and Bombay. The promised relief to the people of Bengal will hardly be realized in our time, for India is now seriously threatened with the loss of a great part of her opium revenue; and, if this catastrophe should occur, and the Empire be at the same time exposed to the hazards of war, not only will no reduction of existing taxation be found possible, but heavy additional burdens will necessarily be placed upon India. We look upon the present as the most prosperous time financially that the Indian Government can hope to have for many years to come; and Sir John Strachey's vision of a great lowering of the salt duties must, we fear, be classed with his other famous vision of the abolition of all Custom-Houses throughout India. Meanwhile, the hard fact is brought home to the inhabitants of this Presidency that they will have to pay a permanently higher price for their salt in order to insure Bombay against Famine; and, as prices of all kinds of food are still excessive on this side of India, an increase in the cost of salt will be felt as a hardship by the poorer classes, at all events, of the population. The Licence Tax is, in our opinion, by no means so objectionable as the addition to the salt duties. An Income Tax is, in theory, the fairest of all taxes; but experience has shown that it is largely evaded in India, and a Licence Tax, though less equal in its incidence on individuals, is more easily collected, reaches a far more numerous body of taxpayers, and has, like the Income Tax, the merit of being aimed at the trading classes, who flourish exceedingly under British rule without at present paying anything worth speaking of for the protection which secures to them their great prosperity. We are disappointed that Sir John Strachey has not succeeded in striking out some new mode of taxation which would yield hope of a large progressive increase, and could thus help to make the Government independent of the opium revenue; but it was easier to proceed on the old lines, and Sir John Strachey, having already declared himself an opponent of indirect taxation, had really very little choice left as to what he should do.

The true novelty of the Budget lies in the extraordinary development now given to that system of decentralization, by which alone evidently, in Sir John Strachey's opinion, the financial salvation of India can be assured. It seems that the Imperial Government, contenting itself with laying down the general principle that provision against famine should be made by means of cheap local railroads, and also by irrigation works where these can be successfully applied, will leave to the Provincial Governments the power of deciding how and where the produce of the new taxes can be most usefully spent on works of these two classes. There is something at first sight very attractive in this show of generosity on the part of the Viceroy in Council in "enlarging the powers and responsibilities of the subordinate Government"—we think that is the recognized way of describing the new policy. But, in point of fact, the extension of official decentralization in India must lessen instead of increasing the responsibility of local authorities for the economical and efficient administration of the finances. As the Viceroy has quoted the precedent of what Turgot did in the Limousin, we may be permitted to remind His Excellency that one of the chief means which Turgot relied upon for the improved administration of French finance was the creation of provincial assemblies in which representatives of the people who paid the taxes would have some right of control over the expenditure of their own money; and that the neglect of the centralized Royal Government to give effect to his prudent advice is generally set down as one of the causes of the French Revolution. But in India, as we need hardly tell our readers, the only local Councils which exist, besides having the defect that they are not representative, are expressly precluded by law from meddling in any way with financial affairs, the members of the Executive Government in each Presidency being charged with the exclusive management of all administrative work. Till lately, the Central Government exercised over these officials a control which, though sometimes perverse and vexatious, was on the whole salutary. It was something gained in the interest of economy that, since the Provincial Governments could not be checked by public opinion from below, they at least had above them a supreme authority who jealously scrutinized their accounts, and who, being assailed with constant demands from all parts of India for fresh grants of money from the public purse, took good care to oppose as strongly as possible all local schemes involving extravagant expenditure. On the other hand, the competition which was excited among the various Governments to obtain the largest grants was a guarantee that all projects which had anything whatever to recommend them would be submitted to the Viceroy in Council and strongly recommended for adoption. Thus, local interests were always strongly represented, while at the same time the Central Government could interpose with advantage occasionally to protect the general tax-payer from the consequences the excessive ambition of Provincial Prefects, eager to win a reputation by spending on public works in five years as much money as should last over a generation. The mutual action and reaction of the two Governments, therefore, was beneficial to the State; and we regard with much distrust the evident anxiety of both the Viceregal and the Provincial authorities to free themselves from such wholesome restraint. Sir John Strachey joyfully extends decentralization, because, he says, it will save the Central Government from being worried with incessant applications among which they find it difficult to make a choice; and the Provincial Governments, on their side, breathe more freely as they contemplate the prospect of being able to do what they like without being interfered with by superior officials at Calcutta or Simla. The public is not considered at all in this rearrangement of official work. It has no more interest in the matter than it has in the question whether the Presidencies should be ruled by Governors or by Governors in Council. All such discussions have reference merely to the use or beauty of variations on the one familiar theme of absolute rule. The popular element is wholly excluded from the administration of India, no matter whether that administration be conducted by Lord Lytton in Calcutta or by Sir Richard Temple in Bombay; and such phrases as decentralization, local self government, and the rest are used in this country in a perfectly unreal sense, with the object apparently of misleading the credulous English public who are quite incapable of comprehending the simple fact that they have set up a Government in this country which is more despotic and unnatural, though no doubt more tolerant and just, than that of the Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey.

Another objection to the transfer of responsibility for the prevention of famines from the Imperial to the Provincial Governments is, that no preventive measures can absolutely avert a drought, and that, when this calamity occurs, no province can be left entirely to its own resources, but all must help one another. This state of mutual inter-dependence is contemplated as necessary and desirable by the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey; but how can it be assured without the direct intervention of the Central Government? Again, while the right to levy new taxes is conceded to the Provinces, the Imperial Treasury will continue, it would seem, to absorb all the proceeds of the development of railway traffic caused by Famines; and, since the Imperial revenue will thus be swollen far beyond the level of the expenditure, what is to prevent the Viceroy in Council from taking advantage of this surplus to repent (say) the cotton import duties, which would then have been virtually replaced by a licence tax. We offer these criticisms because, so far as we can judge, the probable effects of an extension of decentralization have not yet been fully discussed; but we await a full report of the speeches in the Viceregal Council before pronouncing a final judgment on the Famine Budget.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, DEC. 7.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company had their meeting to-day, and, as was natural, adopted the Directors' report with acclamation. This company now pays a higher dividend than the East Indian, having, for the half year embraced in the report just issued, being able to divide 3½ per cent., or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The figures show how the large divisible surplus has been attained. The gross receipts for the six months ending 30th June last were £1,655,876-9-6, against £1

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GENERAL KENNEDY.

MADRAS, Dec 27.

General Kennedy left here last night for Calcutta, and there are strong rumours in Madras that he is to receive the honour of Knighthood on the 1st of January at the Durbar for distinguished Famine services.

POLO AT MHOW.

MHOW, Dec 27.

The Central India Horse beat Bombay by one goal at polo, which was a well contested game.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S FAMINE BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

To-day Sir John Strachey stated in the Legislative Council the financial measures proposed by Government for meeting the famine charges. He showed that, famines not being exceptional calamities, provision must be made for their prevention and relief out of ordinary revenue and not by borrowing. The famine expenditure during the last five years has been £16,000,000, and the cost of the recent famine £9,250,000. Such a period of extreme calamity is believed to be exceptional, but the estimated average annual amount to be provided for famine relief is not less than £1,500,000. Omitting famine and reproductive works, Revenue and Expenditure were before the recent famine in equilibrium, with no margin for contingencies. This margin must be at least £500,000; therefore, the total annual improvement required becomes £2,000,000. The total annual civil expenditure during the last seven years has been reduced by £1 500,000. Further large reductions are impossible. The annual Military Charges, chiefly in the Home Accounts, have increased £1,000,000 during the three last years. This is a matter beyond the power of the Government of India to deal with; but earnest hopes have been expressed that further additions to the Home Charges will not be imposed on India. Recent measures of decentralization relieve the Imperial Treasury without fresh taxation by £400,000 yearly.

There remains to be provided for famine charges £1,110,000, of which £300,000 was provided in March last by fresh taxation, chiefly in lower Bengal. An additional £800,000 is now required. This will be obtained partly from a license-tax on trades throughout India, the maximum fee not exceeding £20 on any individual or Company, and partly by a corresponding addition to local rates on land in Northern India not exceeding one per cent. on rental. Thus new taxation in all Northern India will as near as possible fall equally both on the agricultural and commercial classes.

The new taxes will be imposed and collected provincially. Each province, while primarily responsible for meeting its own wants, will contribute towards the relief of other provinces actually attacked by famine; and a system of mutual assistance will be thus established.

No fresh taxation on land will be imposed in Madras or Bombay.

The intention of Government is stated to be to equalise and generally reduce the Salt duties throughout India, and to abolish inland customs lines, at an early date. A full reduction of the present Bengal rates to those in Madras and Bombay being financially impossible, an increase in the latter provinces is unavoidable. An ultimate uniform rate will be proposed throughout India two rupees eight annas per maund. The Madras and Bombay duty is now increased to this amount, and the duty in Northern India decreased by four annas per maund, leaving it at rupees twelve annas per maund, and in lower Bengal by two annas per maund, leaving it at three rupees two annas per maund. While the duty is increased for 47 millions of people, it will be reduced for 130 millions. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have decided that no advantage would be gained by postponing this measure for a few months, and a Bill amending the Salt Law has been passed. Any necessity for fresh famine taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay is thus obviated.

The net temporary increase of revenue from Salt is £300,000, which with the expected improvement in Revenue will provide the necessary minimum surplus of £500,000. The sum of £1,500,000 provided for famine will be applied as proposed by Lord Northbrook to the reduction of debt or preventing its increase, and to aiding the construction of Railways and Canals for the prevention and relief of Famine. Sir John volunteered a declaration on the part of the Government, that it will devote this money solely to the purposes for which it is raised, and apply no part of it to any other objects.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

In the Legislative Council to-day the Viceroy supplemented the statement of Sir John Strachey on the Financial Policy of Government with special reference to the famine, by explaining the practical steps contemplated for providing a permanent National Insurance against famine. This object, His Excellency said, could only be attainable, without risk to the financial stability of the Government or a heavy increase of taxation, by the uninterrupted development of the principle affirmed in the last Financial Statement—namely, by the cautious enlargement of the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of the local Governments. The Viceroy said that revenue raised in accordance with this principle would be applied to the construction of cheap local railroads, forming an internal network for goods traffic in all parts of the Empire, and by constructing extensive irrigation works.

The local Governments are to be entrusted with providing well considered schemes of such works; and for the means of carrying them out systematically and uninterruptedly funds locally raised are to be locally applied. Provincial Governments would, therefore, have to meet provincial famines with provincial funds to the fullest extent possible. This condition would give them the strongest incentive to the economic construction of really useful works, in which they will be assisted by the Public Works Department. Such works can thus be carried out with an adequate guarantee for the financial control of the Imperial Government, but without the uncertainty and constant interruption inseparable from the previous system, owing to the large number of conflicting local claims on the limited resources at the disposal of the Imperial Treasury for public works.

Irrigation works are most valuable as a preventive against famine, and are susceptible of great extension; but their application to many parts of India is precluded by geographical and climatic conditions, and nowhere would they be sufficient without increased railway communications for trade. The Viceroy further said, that emigration deserves and will receive encouragement, but this expedient cannot for many years to come be relied upon as a practical insurance against famine.

The present famine policy was only the systemization of principles approved and proclaimed by previous Viceroys, and the recent famine measures of the Government of India were similar to those successfully introduced by Turgot into the management of the French famine of 1770 in Limousin.

The Viceroy took occasion to thank those public servants to whose devoted exertions the people of Southern India owe the mitigation of the late terrible calamity, and His Excellency alluded warmly to the generous charity of the British nation. He concluded by expressing confidence in the co-operation of all concerned in the prosecution of the measures now proposed.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

The Nagas continue troublesome, showing more opposition than was anticipated. Small reinforcements are ordered up.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

General Keyes, with a force of 1700, advances on Pastowni, and General Ross advances simultaneously from Bori. Rain is delaying operations.

CHIEFS EXPECTED AT CALCUTTA.

The following chiefs and nobles are expected in Calcutta to attend the investiture of the Bath and Star of India:—Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Maharaja of Bhurtpur, Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Sirmur, Maharaja Sir Jaiprakas Sing, Bahadur, of Deo, and Maharaja Sir Jaimangal Sing of Gidhor.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

	Latest Date, Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
		H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	27th— 1-17 p.m.	0 39
„ Turkey (perfect) ..	no messages.	
„ Suez (perfect) ..	27th— 2-40 p.m.	0 37
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	27th— 12-48 p.m.	
„ Turkey (perfect) ..	no messages.	
„ Suez (perfect) ..	27th— 10-40 a.m.	
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	no messages.	
„ Turkey (perfect) ..	ditto.	
„ Suez (perfect) ..	message without date or time.	
From China—		
Via Amoor (perfect) ..	no messages.	
„ Singapore (perfect) ..	27th— 6-10 p.m.	
From Australia—		
Via Singapore (perfect) ..	24— 4-35 p.m.	

Indian Branch.	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	4	27	0	13
„ Galle	1	27	1	27
„ Kurrachee ..	0	21	0	4
„ Madras	2	3	0	10

General Kennedy is expected to arrive in Bombay this morning from Madras. He will proceed to Calcutta by this evening's mail.

Sir Richard Temple was due at Mooltan yesterday, and will just have time to reach Calcutta by the 1st of January.

We regret to hear that Mr. O'Leary, First Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, who has been very seriously ill with liver complaint for some time past, was yesterday evening not expected by the doctors in attendance on him to survive the night.

The following notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—All restrictions as regards leave which H. E. the Honourable the Governor in Council considered is necessary to issue during the famine, may be relaxed from the 1st January 1878.

It is stated that Captain Stephens, of the 39th Regiment, stationed at Jhansi, has sent in his papers with a view to retiring, under the provisions lately laid down in the new Warrant.

For the comfort of those who have taken tickets in the Carwar lottery, we may state that we have seen a letter from that town which says that "the barrel and the slips for the drawing of prizes are ready, but owing to the famine nearly half of the tickets remain unsold. The counterfoils from agents in different parts of India have not yet been returned."

The interim report on the Mysore Famine, dated the 22nd inst., states that the weather is brighter and cooler; fever prevalent; prospects unchanged.

The general remarks in the official season report state that "there have been beneficial showers in parts of Guzerat, the Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country; more is still required in parts of Nassick, Ahmednuggur, and Khandeish; cloudy and close in Bombay."

A Hindoo woman living at Alligadgy, Carwar, was brought the other day before Henry Ingle, Esq., first Class Magistrate, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to a boy, and was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to suffer one month's additional rigorous imprisonment. The boy is the adopted son of the woman accused; he appears to have mislaid some eggs which were in his charge, and about which he could not render a satisfactory account to his adopted mother. The woman who was in a fury about the loss determined to take the law into her own hands, and fastening the boy to the main post of her house branded him on the face, back, and sides with a redhot iron fire-poker. The boy, about 6 years old, who was produced before the Magistrate, was unable even to move his limbs owing to the severe injuries he had received.

A public meeting, presided over by Prince Suliman Jah, at which nearly 2,000 of the principal native gentlemen were present, was held at Delhi on the 9th instant, when resolutions were passed condemning the action of Government in closing the Delhi College, and deciding to make efforts to establish a College of their own with subscriptions by the people of Delhi and other friends. Rs. 18,000 was promised by those present at the meeting.

The following names appear in the obituary brought by the last Mauritius mail:—Mr. Jacob Standley, of the Royal College, Mr. Stevenson, of the Observatory, and Mr. Clement Hardy.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—The Berlin ministerial journal *Post* says that the British Government are going to purchase the Turkish navy for fear it should fall into Russian hands at the end of the war. This, the *Post* adds, is the truth about the so-called Turkish Loan."

The *Russki Mir* of St. Petersburg says that many people were astonished on reading Lord Derby's modest declaration as to the political part which England is to play in coming events in the East. "The interests of England, which had hitherto embraced the whole of Turkey, both in Europe and in Asia, have suddenly collapsed, and are now concentrated only in one point—Constantinople. Kars, Erzeroum, Trebizond, the Euphrates Valley, and the famous road to India'—all only lately the representatives of English interests, became of no importance to England directly the Russian arms triumphed in Armenia. This fact is in the highest degree characteristic and instructive. The sphere of British interests has extremely elastic limits, which extend or contract themselves in correspondence with the proceedings of the other Powers and the character of events which have become accomplished facts. The firm determination of Russia made it impossible for the London Cabinet to maintain the claims which it urged, so energetically before the war, and which have proved so powerless before the authority of big guns. If Lord Derby speaks of Constantinople as the last bulwark of British interests, he does so only because he is convinced that both the rest of Europe and Russia herself are quite decided not to interfere with the independent existence of the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. In any case, all political indications tend to show that no Power will stop the further progress of the events which are leading to a final solution of the Eastern Question."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* draws attention to the strained relations between Italy and the Porte, and gives some curious details of secret diplomatic history to account for them. Apart from the suspected intrigues of Italy among the Catholic Albanians, the Porte believes itself, it is said, to possess trustworthy information that Italy of late has been trying to sound Greece with a view to prepare the ground in this direction also." Negotiations have been opened by her with M. Tricoupi, for, in effect, a partition of Albania; and the line of demarcation between the Albania of the future and an extended Greece has been discussed with as much seriousness as though the two Powers were settling the distribution of actually conquered territory. It does not surprise the *Pall Mall Gazette* to learn that these preliminary overtures of Italy to Greece have "contributed to deepen the Porte's suspicion" of the former Power. Nor does the fact that these overtures have been made surprise the *Pall Mall* either. The resolve of Italy to have her share of the spoil in any redistribution of the Ottoman Empire was detected and declared many months ago by Alarmists.

The British Museum has bought Sir Henry Rawlinson's fine collection of Arabic MSS.

We (*Athenæum*) understand that the first edition of the third volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" was exhausted before the subscription list was completed. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. therefore immediately proceeded with a second edition, which is now ready for delivery.

Pressing political duties having prevented M. Victor Hugo completing the second portion of his "Histoire d'un Crime" in time for publication on the 2nd inst. as proposed, the volume will not appear now until the 15th of January. To recompense his many admirers, apparently, for this delay, the poet has arranged to issue early in 1878 a new volume of poems, to be entitled "Les Annees Funestes." This volume will form a connecting link between the "Chatiments" and "L'Annee Terrible," and include all poems on political subjects written by M. Hugo during the Empire, and those written since with reference to the same *regime*. With a few exceptions, the whole of this collection will be quite new to the world, and even the few excepted pieces having been published abroad, their first appearance in France will be in this forthcoming volume.

No one, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, can grumble at the class of recruits who are coming in steadily and in fair numbers for certain regiments. They are apparently a healthy and robust lot, and most of them can read and write.

The Horse Guards have done their very utmost to relieve the stagnation which has so long existed in some of the "new Line regiments." The idea of that department was, that the senior of the present Lieutenant-Colonels should be allowed to count leave as service, and offered increased pensions as an inducement to them to retire at once. But the wishes of another department have, unfortunately, had to be considered. However, it is to be hoped the Committee to which the subject is being referred may convince the India Office of the necessity for some steps being taken to remove the undoubted hardship of which the junior ranks of officers have so long, yet ineffectually, complained.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets that the War Office should have issued an order requiring commanding officers to allow all men who may desire to do so to pass into the First Class Army Reserve at the expiration of three years' service. "No option whatever is allowed to commanding officers, and even in those regiments which are considered to be short their establishment the three years' men are to be allowed to go. We happen to know that the Duke of Cambridge is opposed to this order, and it is somewhat strange that in so purely a practical matter his opinion should not have been deemed conclusive. Mr. Hardy can hardly, we imagine, have realised the effect of this injudicious order. As the majority of our recruits are, whatever their normal age, under eighteen and a half, we shall have men passing into the Reserve just as they are becoming physically efficient. Every man now entering the Army will be unsettled from the very first, for his discharge will be in view almost as soon as he is dismissed recruit drill. The difficulty of obtaining good non-commissioned officers will be enormously increased, and while regiments will be full of boys, they will be unable to consist of men who have been too short a time with the colours to have become imbued with military spirit and instinct.* Another result will be that not a single regiment will be, from its youth, fit for service in India."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following apology for the abolition of the sweeps in India:—"The Government of India has incurred considerable unpopularity by a measure that should have been taken long ago. In face of loud and almost universal clamour it has prohibited the advertisement of lotteries and race sweeps throughout British India. Occasional exceptions will be made in favour of lotteries on a small scale for the purpose of supporting charitable institutions, the prizes in which are too insignificant to create any great stir in society. If any proof could be needed of the mischievous tendency of the great race sweeps it might be found in the feverish excitement which prevailed throughout the country shortly before the running of the Derby and St. Leger races. The chief prizes were really worth winning. The Umballa Derby sweep yielded £15,000 to the lucky holder of a certain ticket, while the St. Leger sweep at the same place gave £9,000 as its first prize. Smaller but still considerable sums fell to the lot of the second and third prize winners, and every horse that started brought something to the holder of the corresponding ticket. This sort of thing was going on all over India, though Umballa was the general favourite. The tickets were no more than ten rupees each, and if no one had been allowed to take more than a single ticket less harm would have been done. Very few, however, were contented with so small a venture. Many took ten, twelve, twenty tickets; and as a rule those purchased most who could least afford to lose. As might be expected, serious out of some irregularity in connection with the Umballa St. Leger Sweep, and was so hotly discussed in the Calcutta daily papers that it became impossible for the Government any longer to connive at such a flagrant contravention of Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code. The law is accordingly to be strictly enforced for the future. The evil tendency of these large sweeps was shown by the unusually heavy gambling that characterized the late Umballa meeting. The settlements are said to have been attended with much difficulty and bad temper, and more than one 'plunger' has proved unable to fulfil his engagements."

BOMBAY.

The Volunteers.—We would draw the attention of Volunteers to the Regimental Orders which were issued yesterday, and which will be found above our editorial columns.

A dishonest servant.—Nurroo'um Purshotum reported to the Police yesterday that a servant had absconded, taking with him a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 40 in cash belonging to complainant.

Corpse of a Mahomedan forwarded to Mecca.—On Wednesday last, the remains of Aga Mahomed, a resident of Bombay, who died about five months ago, was taken in funeral procession from the Sonapore Musselman burial ground, accompanied by ten *Nishans* or Mahomedan devotees, to Moody Bay, and placed on board a steamer proceeding to Mecca for interment there.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th December 1877 was Rs. 2,40,16,628, add silver received during the week Rs. 55,30,211. The sum of Rs. 40,14,983 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,55,31,916. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 60,23 663 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th December, was 528, being 33 less than in the preceding week, 63 more than the total of the week ending 26th December 1876, and 142 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 224 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1000 of the population was 49·83. There were 197 deaths from remittent fever, which is 9 more than last week and 55 above the same period last year. There were 12 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 19 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 41 last week 39, 17, and 27 respectively, as compared with 45, 17, and 26 last year.

Parsee cricketing.—For the last two days, some juvenile Parsee cricket clubs have been playing prize matches, arranged at the instance and by the generosity of a certain Parsee gentleman. When play was over on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, who presided at the distribution of prizes, said, that though he was glad to see such manly physique being developed by cricket playing, yet he would be sorry if they neglected a more important exercise that of the mind. He impressed upon the youths before him the vital importance of mental culture associated with physical exercise. The Hon. gentleman, not having in his life ever bowled a ball or handled a bat, but unable to understand the details of their play; but learning from the secretary, Mr. A. B. Patell, that it was usual to say a few words of encouragement, the speaker was induced to address himself to them. He further added, that he was glad that, unlike the Parsee theatricals, cricketing was not calculated to prejudice those devoted to the game, but, on the contrary, it afforded a healthy exercise which would develope the physical character of the race.

The following is a report of the discovery of three islands in the Indian Ocean by Captain A. T. Webber, of the American schooner Saddie E. Daller:—On the 27th May last, being on a voyage from Browse Island to Kopang, Timor, I discovered a group of three islands surrounded by reefs extending in diameter to about 18 miles in a north-east and south-west direction, lying between latitude 12° 8′ and 12.25 S., and longitude 122° 45′ and 122° 5 East. Came to an anchor at the north side of the reef, at a spot from which the north-west island bore south, distant two miles, the eastern island bearing E. by S. ½ S. and the middle island bearing S.S.E. On investigation I found all the three islands covered with a thick deposit of guano, remarkably rich in ammonia and phosphate. Between the eastern and north-western islands there is an entrance in the reef harbour for vessels of any tonnage. On reaching Kopang took immediate steps to secure the privilege of removing the guano from these islands. The highest point of any of these islands does not exceed 23 feet above sea level, the greater part being about 15 feet."

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. W. L. Galpine is permitted to resign the commission of Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. Sub-Lieutenant J. M. Shields to be Lieutenant, vice Galpine, resigned. Mr. Ricci Walton to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Shields, promoted.

THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

In presenting to "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" this, the third volume of his biography of Prince Albert, the well-qualified compiler, Mr. Theodore Martin, has apologised for the length to which his labour of love is extending. But, while it may be well believed that the Queen will find nothing tedious in details which prove how wise, true, loyal, and large-hearted was her Princely Consort, we are certain that no one who studies the present valuable and absorbing instalment of Mr. Martin's work will find a page too many in the five hundred and eighteen which compose the volume. No more useful contribution could have been made to the great question of the day than the certainly copious extracts which the accomplished biographer has here linked together from the private correspondence of her Majesty, of the Prince himself, and of many of the crowned heads and statesmen belonging to the period extending over the Crimean War. Whether the coincidence which bring this volume out just as a second Eastern Question is at crisis be accidental or designed, it is most profitable; for a flood of light is cast by it on political and military matters connected with the unceasing ambitions of Russia, and many a point of diplomacy or policy obscured hitherto will stand forth now and hereafter as clear as noonday in the plain explanation which we here receive from the highest and sincerest authorities. In fact, the present volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort" is a contribution of vital importance to a proper comprehension of the present "Eastern Question." Until it has been read, and carefully read, no public man can pretend to know all that may be now known of the hidden springs of our action in the past and, the right lines of our conduct for the future. Even statesmen personally concerned in the bygone phases of this question will learn more than they expect from these pages, and not always with satisfaction; for there are artificial characters which do not safely bear the strong light of such revelations, and the absolute sincerity of the Prince Consort has justly seemed to impose upon his biographer a frankness as unsparing.

The third volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort" lands us at once in the Eastern Question. On the 8th March, 1854, war with Russia was looming in the horizon, and the Prince, after his usual habit, reduced his estimate of the situation to writing. He observes:

"It is said, 'A war against Russia is foolish, for she cannot be conquered!' Russia, no doubt, is not a country to be conquered in the sense in which Napoleon in 1812 imagined it might be; but it is not, therefore, invincible as people there and in Germany say it is. For the vital force of a State does not rest in an unshattered army and in the maintenance of a wide expanse of territory, but in the stability and abundance of its material resources, and in its political homogeneousness and commanding position. Both may in the case of Russia be brought into extreme peril. By the loss of her western frontier territory she might even be reduced to a purely Sclavo-Asiatic State, which would cease to play an important part in the Councils of Europe."

On the other side, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were inveighing against any spirited policy, and repeating as their own opinion what so far back as 1844, the Emperor Nicholas had said, "Il y a dans mon Cabinet deux opinions sur la Turquie; l'une, qu'elle est mourante; l'autre qu'elle est morte—la dernière est la bonne." Even Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, Sir Hamilton Seymour with offers of Egypt and Candia—an attempt which has been recently repeated over again; but the Conservative Opposition, instead of embarrassing the Government, were only anxious that a decided line should be adopted to avoid deceiving the Czar, whose traditional statecraft Lord Derby thus described.

"For the last 150 years it has been a policy of gradual aggression—not a policy of conquest, but of aggression. It has never proceeded by storm, but by sap and mine. The first process has been invariably that of fomenting discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the subjects of subordinate States—then proffering mediation—then offering assistance to the weaker party—then declaring the independence of that party—then placing that independence under the protection of Russia; and, finally, from protection proceeding to the incorporation, one by one, of those States into the gigantic body of the Russian Empire. I say nothing of Poland or of Livonia, but I speak of Mingrellia, Imeritia, and the countries of the Caspian—even as far as the boundary of the Araxes; and, again, the Crimea itself. This has been the one course which Russia has invariably pursued; but although she has pursued this steady course for 150 years, she has from time to time desisted from her schemes where she has found they met with opposition, and has never carried any one of those schemes out in any land. My best wishes and prayers will be with them all."

A few days after this (March 10th, 1854), the Queen and Prince left London for Osborne, in order that they might visit the magnificent fleet which had been assembled at Spithead, under the command of Sir Charles Napier. On the eve of their departure her Majesty writes to Lord Aberdeen:

"We are now starting to see the fleet, which is to sail at once for its important destination. It will be a solemn moment! Many a heart will be very heavy, and many a prayer, including our own, will be offered up for its safety and glory!"

What was in the Queen's heart at the time we may infer from a few words in a letter of this period to Baron Stockmar:

"I am very enthusiastic about my dear army and navy, and wish I had two sons in both now. I know I shall suffer much when I hear of losses among them."

It is odd to find history reproducing itself in the course which the King of Prussia then took. The war, he writes in private to Queen Victoria, "is *ein Vaterkrieg*; but as far as we can see if Heaven permits a war for an idea? I am resolved upon absolute neutrality."

What have we to do with the Turk? Whether he stands or falls no way concerns the industrious Rhinelanders and the husbandman of the Riesengebirg and Bernstein. . . . The Emperor is a noble gentleman, and has done us no harm." The Queen answered this in a spirited letter copied from a draft by the Prince, of which one passage runs:

"The consequences of a war, frightful and incalculable as they are, are as distressing to me to contemplate as they are to your Majesty. I am also aware that the Emperor of Russia does not wish for war. But he makes demands upon the Porte, which the united European Powers, yourself included, have solemnly declared to be incompatible with the independence of the Porte and the equilibrium of Europe. In view of the concentration of the greater part of the Russian army of invasion in the Principalities, the Powers must be prepared to support their words by acts. If the Turk now retires into the background, and the impending war appears to you to be a war forced upon him, simply in order to carry out the motives which urge on the Emperor, in spite of the protest of all Europe, and at the risk of the war that may devastate the world, to persist in his demands, disclose a determination to realise a fixed idea, and that the superior force in consequence of the war must be regarded as far more important than its original ostensible cause, which in the beginning appeared to be neither more nor less than the key of the back door of a mosque.

Lord Clarendon might well say that he had read the whole of this high-toned response with "sincere pleasure and admiration." It is worthy, indeed, to rank among the great State papers of England, and very finely puts aside the feeble stuff which was being talked at other Courts. Russia had "transacted" Berlin, but she had failed to tempt England into connivance with the assassination of Turkey by intrigue and bribe, and the honesty of British action was known in France, Muscovite intrigues there equally collapsed. In 1853, Gortschakoff had said to Count Bearn, the French Minister, "that he knew England would throw over the Eastern Question as soon as she had got France fairly committed. She would not let a total dismemberment of Turkey compromettre, et vous laissera tout les embarras d'une position fausse et difficile. Nous avons tous a nous plaindre de cette Poisaance. Quel bon tour a lui jouer que de nous arranger sans elle? Croyez-moi! Mefiez-vous de la perfide Albion!" This language, and much more to the same purpose, the Russian Prince said he was officially instructed to hold. At that time also Russia was, as now, instigating a Greek insurrection, though the Czar had declared to Sir H. Seymour that he would "never permit such an extension of Greece as would render her a powerful State." It was a time when, the Prince writes, "the overthrow of Turkey by Russia on English statesmen could view with equanimity. Public opinion would fling him to the winds, like chaff if he did it" and Mr. Gladstone, he recalled, had to bring forward the War Budget. Upon the question of a day to be set apart for "prayer and humiliation," something occurs here from her Majesty's hand so characteristically sensible that we must cite it. The Queen writes in the third person:

"She is rather startled at seeing Lord Aberdeen's answer to Lord Roden upon the subject of a Day of Humiliation, as he has never mentioned the subject to her, and it is one upon which she feels strongly. The only thing the Queen ever heard about it was from the Duke of Newcastle, who suggested the possibility of an appropriate prayer being introduced into the Liturgy, in which the Queen quite agreed; but he was strongly against a Day of Humiliation, in which the queen also entirely agreed, as she thinks we have recourse to them far too often, and they thereby lose all effect. The Queen therefore hopes that this will be reconsidered carefully, and a prayer substituted for the Day of Humiliation.

"Were the services selected for these days of a different kind from what they are, the queen would feel less strongly about it; but they always select chapters from the Old Testament and Psalms, which are so totally inapplicable that all the effect such occasions ought to have is entirely done away with. Moreover, to say (as we probably should) that the great sinfulness of the nation has brought about this war, when it is the selfishness and ambition and want of honesty of one man and his servants which has done it, while our conduct throughout has been actuated by unselfishness and honesty, would be too manifestly equivocal for the feelings of every one, and would be a case bordering of hypocrisy. Let there be a prayer expressive of our great thankfulness for the immense benefits we have enjoyed, and for the immense prosperity of the country, and entreating God's help and protection in the coming struggle. In this the Queen would join heart and soul. If there is to be a day set apart, let it be for prayer in this sense."

This excellent letter concludes by desiring that the day should not be "one of mourning, as for a calamity;" that there should be no "impressions on our enemies;" and her Majesty recommends to the Archbishop, in his labour of composition, "the beautiful prayer, 'To be used before a Fight at Sea,' as well as other portions of that fine service," as very applicable and proper in tone. To our mind this speaks the spirit of a British Queen all over—pious and devout, but not inclined to trust the eve of a fine quarrel as a time for England to weep and wail about.

It was at this juncture that Prince Albert—whose mind was constantly given to military reform—helped to select Aldershot as the site for a future camp of instruction. Not a detail in connection with either army or navy escaped him. He knew to a man the strength of both forces where they were, how equipped, and for what they could be made available. The despatches to and from abroad were more numerous than usual, and the pressure of his correspondence, always great, had grown heavier than ever. One day brings tidings of the bombardment of Odessa, another the unwelcome news of the Tiger being taken by the Russians, and all its crew made prisoners; another, that English and French troops have to march upon Athens to compel the King to hold his hand from assailing Turkey. On the Danube the Turks were now making that superb defence of Silistria which first broke the Russian advance; but this was not enough for us to withdraw from Omar Pasha's stronghold, declared his intention of "fighting for 20 years if necessary." The spirit of the allies was equally roused to make an end of the extravagant pretension of Russia as "protector" of Christians, and Lord Lyndhurst delivered that famous oration against the fraudulent philanthropy of St. Petersburg, which ended thus:

"The present Emperor has proclaimed himself protector of the Greek Church in Turkey, just as the Empress Catherine declared herself protector of the Greek Church in Poland. By means of that protectorate she fomented dissension and stirred up political strife in that country. She then marched into Poland under the pretence of allaying tumults, and stripped the kingdom of some of its fairest provinces. We know the ultimate results; it is too familiar to require more particular reference. . . . .

My Lords,—I feel strongly on this subject, and I believe that if this barbarous nation, this enemy of all progress except that which tends to strengthen and consolidate its own power, this State which punishes education as a crime should once succeed in establishing itself in the heart of Europe, it would be the greatest calamity that could befall the human race."

It was at this moment that Lord Aberdeen's somewhat flaccid utterances upon the progress and purpose of the war—misunderstood, like those of Lord Derby to-day—drew upon the Government impatient motions, and produced from her Majesty the following significant proof how closely she was watching the behaviour of her Ministers:

"June 26, 1854.

"The Queen is very glad to hear that Lord Aberdeen will take an opportunity to-day of dispelling misapprehensions which have arisen in the public mind in consequence of his last speech in the House of Lords, and the effect of which has given the Queen very great uneasiness. She knows Lord Aberdeen so well, that she can fully enter into his feelings, and understand what he means; but the public, particularly under strong excitement of patriotic feeling, is impatient and annoyed to hear at this moment the First Minister of the Crown enter into an impartial examination of the Emperor of Russia's character and conduct.

"The qualities in Lord Aberdeen's character which the Queen values most highly, his candour and his courage in expressing opinions, even if opposed to general feelings at the moment, are in this instance dangerous to him, and the Queen hopes that in the discussion of his own conduct to-day, which ought to be triumphant, as it wants in fact no vindication, he will not undertake the ungrateful and injurious task of vindicating the Emperor of Russia from any of the exaggerated charges brought against him and his policy, at a time when there is enough in that policy to make us fight with all our might against it."

Something of the feebleness of the Premier, without doubt, affected the beginning of the campaign; but soldiers will learn with amazement how largely its eventually successful plan was due to the Prince Consort. He carefully studied the problem of the Sebastopol siege and drew up a Memorandum on the subject which guided the Duke of Newcastle and the War Office in the operations finally adopted. At this date the Emperor of the French, our very sincere ally in the war, invited the Prince to visit him at the camp of instruction exercise near St. Omer. On the 4th September, 1854, that visit was paid, and passed off with good impressions on either side; which, on his part, the Prince records in a very remarkable note upon his host and the conversations held, from which we extract the following:

"Government.—He asked me a good deal about the internal working of the English Government; whether the Queen presided *à son conseil*, whether she saw all the despatches, &c. I told him that the Queen presided in person at the Privy Council, which, however, passed without discussion only letters which had been previously arranged; that the Cabinet met and discussed alone, but that the Queen was informed by the Prime Minister of the object of their meeting, and of the result of their deliberations. He said he did not allow his Ministers to meet or discuss matters together—that they transacted their business solely with him. He rarely told the one what he had settled with the other. He seemed astonished when I told him that every despatch went through the Queen's hands, and was read by her, as he only received extracts made from them, and indeed appeared to have little time or inclination generally to read. When I observed to him, that the Queen would not be content without seeing the whole of the diplomatic correspondence, he replied that he found a full compensation in having persons in his own confidence at the different posts of importance, who reported directly to him. I could not but express my sense of the danger of such an arrangement, to which no statesman—would, at least—would consent, and which enabled the Foreign Minister (if he chose to cheat his master) always to plead to foreign countries his ignorance of what might have been done, or to throw the entire blame, in any difficulty that might occur, upon these secret interlocutors. The Emperor acknowledged all this but pleaded necessity."

On the other hand it is interesting to hear the view which Napoleon took of the character of his Royal Highness. M. Van de Weyer was conversing with Count Walewski, when the latter said:

"'Great events have taken place since we last met, and certainly not the least of these is the meeting of Prince Albert and the Emperor. I have not forgotten the opinion you have on several occasions expressed to me in speaking of the Prince, so that I am not speaking to one who has altered his views.' 'Pardon me, Count,' said I, interrupting him, 'is in my eyes one of the highest intelligences of our time' (*une des intelligences les plus supérieures de l'epoque*). 'These,' he rejoined, 'are are precisely, *identically*, the terms in which I myself have heard him, you could not have expressed yourself in terms more nearly resembling his.' 'And,' I added, 'what completes the excellence of Prince Albert as a man, and as a politician, is that his heart and mind are straightforwardness of his character are on a level with his intelligence.' 'The Emperor,' replied M. Walewski, 'has been struck beyond measure with the depth and the justice of his views, and at my last audience the first words which he addressed to me were these: "Savez-vous, Walewski, que j'ai un grand reproche a vous faire? C'est que vous ne m'avez pas assez souvent parle du Prince Albert, que vous ne m'avez pas assez mis a l'examen en mesure de l'apprecier, et de connaitre tout le poids que ses conseils on Angleterre, son influence qu'ily exerce.' I explained to the Emperor how few opportunities diplomatists had at the Court of St. James's of becoming well acquainted with Prince Albert, whose extreme reserve, moreover, you, Sire, and I share in all points the feeling of the Emperor."

Indeed, the better the Emperor of the French knew the Prince, the higher was his admiration for his fine qualities. Writing on Aug. 15, 1857, to the Queen, after a short visit to Osborne, he spoke his conviction in a few words, which contain just such a panegyric as probably the Prince would most have coveted, "Lor-qu'on a su apprecier les, connaissances variees et le jugement eleve du Prince, on revient d'auprez de lui plus instruit et plus apte a faire le bien." Mr. Martin has well observed, "This was the Prince's best encommium—that it made all who came under his influence 'plus aptes a faire le bien,' more inclined to do and say what was right.

By this time Alma had been fought; the fate of report of the fall of Sebastopol had been spread; and it is a curious fact now first to hear that when a discussion arose as to what should be done with the Crimea, if it were conquered, Lord Palmerston was entirely for keeping the Russian arsenal intact, and handing it and the whole peninsula back to the Turkish Empire. When it was known how prolonged the struggle must be, the people and the Court—the Ministers—were the most united and the most enthusiastic watchers of the valour of our troops. The Queen writes to King Leopold under date Oct. 13, 1854, from Hull:

"We are, and indeed the whole country is, entirely engrossed with one idea, one anxious thought, the Crimea. We have received the most interesting and gratifying details of the splendid and decisive victory of the Alma. Alas! it was a bloody one. Our loss was heavy, many have fallen and many are wounded. But my noble troops behaved with a courage and determination truly admirable. The Russians expected their position would hold out three weeks. Their loss was immense; the whole garrison of Sebastopol was out. Since then the army has performed a wonderful march to Balaclava, and the bombardment of Sepastopol has begun. Lord Raglan's behaviour was worthy of the Old Duke's—such coolness in the midst of the hardest fire. . . . I feel so proud of my dear noble troops, who, they say, bear their privations, and the sad disease which still haunts them, with the greatest courage and good-humour."

And, again, when siege had been laid to Sebastopol:

"Such a time of suspense, anxiety, and excitement, I never expected to see much less to *feel*. The feeling against Russia and the Emperor—who has no answer before God for the lives of so many thousands—becomes stronger and stronger as each mail brings the report of fresh victims of the obstinate resistance of the besieged. Peace is further distant than ever, and I fear the war will be a lengthened, and, finally, a general one. Austria could help its conclusion if she would but act."

Nobody was more busy all this time than the Prince in the all-important matter of Army regeneration. Our troops were insufficient, the siege was imperilled for want of men, Lord Palmerston was recommending foreign aux

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